THE VIRGINIA GAZETTE, & GENERAL ADVERTISER

RICHMOND:—PRINTED (SPERI WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY) BY AUGUSTINE DAVIS, AT FOUR DOLLARS PER ANNUM—PAID IN ADVANCE.

NUMBER 1068.] WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 12, 1803. [VOLUME XVII.

THIRD NOTICE

In the case of *Joseph Anthony*,

A BANKRUPT.

WHEREAS a commission of bankruptcy founded upon the act of the Congress of the United States, passed on the 4th day of April, 1800, entitled, "An act to establish an uniform system of bankruptcy throughout the United States," hath been awarded and issued forth against Joseph Anthony, late merchant of the city of Richmond, but now of the county of Henrico, and he having been declared a bankrupt, is hereby required to surrender himself to the commissioners in the said commission named, or a major part of them, on Saturday the 18th and on Friday the 24th days of this present month (December) and on Tuesday the 25th day of January, 1803, at the commissioners office in the city of Richmond, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of each day, and make a full discovery and disclosure of his estate and effects; when and where the creditors are to come prepared to prove their debts; and at the second sitting to choose an assignee or assignees of the said bankrupt's estate and effects, and at the last sitting the said bankrupt is desired to finish his examination; and the creditors are to assent to or dissent from the allowance of his certificate. All persons indebted to the said bankrupt, or that have any of his effects in their hands, are not to pay or deliver the same but to whom the commissioners shall appoint.

ROBERT BROOKE,
Secretary to the commissioners.

Richmond, Dec. 10, 1802.

Mrs. Davidson

Respectfully informs the ladies of Richmond, Manchester, and their vicinities, that she has just received from New-York and Philadelphia, a general assortment of

Millenery,

Of the most approved fashions; suitable for the season.—Also, a small assortment of fashionable

Dry Goods;

CONSISTING of Cotton-Cambricks, India Muslin, Callicoes, Silk and Cotton Hose, Silk and Kid Gloves, Shoes, &c. all of which she will dispose of on very reasonable terms for cash.

N. B. Ladies' Wigs and Frizetts, and fashionable Pattern Dresses.

Richmond, December 14, 1802.

TO BE RENTED,

And possession given immediately,

A STABLE,

Near the Basin,

HAVING [illegible] apartments, and sufficiently large to hold six horses. Enquire of the Printer of this paper.

Dec. 28th, 1802.

Mr. James Worrell

Presents his respectful compliments to his patrons in Richmond and its vicinity, and begs to apologize for having delayed longer than hertofore, the opening of his

Dancing School.

HIS other engagements, from their great increase, have prevented his paying his respects sooner. He has now the pleasure to inform them that he intends to commence his teaching on Friday the 7th of January, 1803, at the former place.

Dec. 13, 1802. tf

The public are respectfully notified, that the

UNION-TAVERN

AND

COFFEE-HOUSE,

LATE in the occupancy of Mr. William Booker, is still continued by Mrs. Booker, who would take to board, 15 or 20 gentlemen; and she begs leave to assure those who may please to call at this house, that every attention shall be given to afford them satisfaction, and as she still has the use of the same roomy and convenient STABLE, lately attached to this house, and has provided an attentive ostler, she hopes to receive that patronage, to which her exertions and accommodation shall be entitled.

Richmond, Jan. 1st, 1803. tf

VIRGINIA:

By virtue of a decree of the High Court of chancery for the Richmond district, in the suit between

William Fleming Gaines, ex'or of Robert Page, and Robert Pollard, adm'r. of John White, Plaintiffs.

and

Elizabeth Braxton, George Braxton, Corbin Braxton, Carter Braxton, Taylor Braxton, William Fitzhugh Braxton, Anne Corbin Braxton, Alin Braxton and Elizabeth Braxton, of whom are infants, Defendents.

WILL BE SOLD,

To the highest bidder, for ready money, on Monday the 24th inst. at King-William courthouse,

4 or 5 Likely Negroes.

JAMES JOHNSON, } *Commissioners.*
BERNARD LIPSCOMB, }

January 6, 1803.

A FEW COPIES OF

Hening's Justice,

May be had at this Office, and of Mr. Pumfrey, Book-Binder and Stationer.

CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

MONDAY, Dec. 27, 1802.

LETTER

From the Secretary of the Treasury, accompanying his Report, prepared in obedience to the directions of the act, supplementary to the act intituled, "An act to establish the Treasury department."

SIR,

I have the honor to enclose a Report, prepared in obedience to the directions of the act, supplementary to the act intituled "An act to establish the Treasury department."

I have the honor to be,
Very respectfully,
Sir,
Your obedient servant,
ALBERT GALLATIN.

Treasury Department, Dec. 16, 1802.

The Honorable the Speaker of the House of Representatives.

REPORT.

In obedience to the directions of the act, supplementary to the act, intituled, "An act to establish the treasury department," the secretary of the treasury respectfully submits the following Report.

The permanent revenues of the United States exclusively of fees, fines and penalties, which in a general view of the subject, may be omitted, consist of duties on merchandise and tonnage, proceeds of the sales of public lands, and duties on postage.

The duties on postage, which were, in the annual report of last year, estimated at 50,000 dollars, have during the year ending on the 30th of September last, yielded 50,500 dollars. The decrease of ship letters, the extension of the establishment through unproductive roads, and the acceleration of the progress of the mail, may, however, cause some defalcation in the receipts of the ensuing year.

Three hundred and twenty-six thousand and fifty-two dollars and eight cents have been received during the same year, on account of public lands; of which sum, 17,162 dollars and 50 cents were paid in the treasury, in evidence of the public debt, and 179 575 dollars and 52 cents in specie. The local situation of the land offices not having yet rendered it practicable to draw the balance from the receivers of public monies.

Three hundred and forty thousand acres of land have been sold for six hundred ond eighty thousand dollars, during the year ending on the 31st day of October last; of which quantity near ninety-seven thousand acres were sold on account of pre-emptions, claimed by purchasers under John Cleves Symmes, and two hundred and forty-three thousand acres are the result of current sales. The annexed statement [A] designates the quantities respectively sold in the several districts, and the annual payments receivable on account of the balance of nine hundred and sixty thousand dollars due on these and the preceding sales.

From those several results, it appears probable that the annual receipts under this head will not on an average fall short of the sum of four hundred thousand dollars, at which they have been estimated.

Although it had been anticipated that the receipts in the treasury, on account of duties on merchandise and tonnage, could not, for the present year, be affected by the restoration of peace in Europe, yet the sum actually paid has exceeded the most sanguine expectations. Twelve millions two hundred and eighty thousand dollars have been received during the course of the year ending on the 30th day of September last; a sum larger by two millions of dollars than the amount received for the same duties the preceding or any other year; and which exceeds by twelve hundred thousand dollars the aggregate heretofore collected in any one year, on account of both the impost and the internal duties, repealed by an act of last session.

This excess, which had not been calculated upon, is considered alone as amply sufficient to cover any possible defalcation which might, during the next and ensuing year, reduce that branch of the revenue below below last year's estimate of *nine millions five hundred thousand* dollars.—Such defalcation is not, however, apprehended, for although there are not yet sufficient data, precisely to ascertain the effect of peace on the account of duties, those which are in the possession of this department, tend to corroborate the presumption, that that sum at least, (nine millions and an half) will hereafter be annually received. The statement [B] which exhibits a comparative view of that revenue, for each quarter during the last two years, shews that the amount of duties accrued during the nine first months of the present year, exceeds eleven millions three hundred thousand dollars; and after deducting three millions five hundred thousand dollars, amount of debentures issued during the same period, on account of the re-exportations of foreign goods, leaves for those three quarters, a balance of more than *seven millions eight hundred thousand dollars*, subject to no other deduction than the expences of collection: and from the knowledge already obtained of the importations during the present quarter, as well as from the gradual diminution of re-exportations, no doubt remains that the nett revenue accruing during the whole year will exceed the estimate.

From present appearances the whole of the permanent revenues of the United States may therefore be reasonably computed at *ten millions of dollars*, of which sum seven millions three hundred thousand dollars are appropriated for the payment of the principal and interest of the *public debt*, and two millions seven hundred thousand dollars are applicable to the current expences of government.

According to the estimates for the year 1803, those expences will, exclusively of a sum of 180,000 dollars, wanted to cover the navy deficiencies of the years 1801 and 1802, but including sundry permanent appropriations, which make no part of the annual estimates, amount to two millions six hundred and sixty thousand dollars; to viz.

For the civil department, and all domestic expences of a civil nature,	680,000
For expences attending the intercourse with foreign nations including prize causes & Barbary powers,	250,000
For the *Military* and *Indian* departments,	830,000
From the naval establishment, calculated on a supposition that six frigates shall be kept in constant employment,	900,000
Dollars,	2,660,000

Neither the payments due on account of the convention with Great Britain, and which will, for three years, amount annually to eight hundred and eighty-eight thousand dollars, nor the instalments nor interests due on account of the 200,000 dollars loan obtained from the state of Maryland, for the *City of Washington*, are included in that calculation, as they may be defrayed out of the following resources which make no part of the permanent revenues, viz.

1st. The surplus of specie in the treasury which, as the whole amount there will not at the close of the present year fall much short of five millions of dollars, far exceed the sum which it is prudent to keep.

2dly. The uncollected arrears of the the DIRECT TAX, estimated at *four hundred thousand dollars*.

And 3dly. The outstanding uncollected INTERNAL DUTIES, amounting to near *seven hundred thousand dollars*.

The only embarrassment experienced during the course of last year, arose from the difficulty of procuring the remittances necessary to meet the large instalments of the debt due in Holland. The impossibility of obtaining bills on that country, to the amount wanted by government, and the loss which on account of the rate of exchange, must be incurred by remitting circuitously through England, induced the secretary of the treasury to recommend, in a report of the commissioners of the SINKING FUND [marked C.] a recourse to bank stock as the most favorable mode of remitting.

Of the five thousand shares in the stock of the bank of the United State, originally subscribed by the United States, 2780 shares had been sold in the year 1796 by virtue of the act, intituled "An *act making provision for the payment of certain debts of the United States*," and for the purpose of discharging a part of the debt due to the bank. The remaining 2,220 shares, were now, under the same authority sold at 15 per cent. advance: the 1,287,600 dollars which they produced, were, in conformity to the provisions of the said act, applied towards discharging an equal amount of that part of the debt, which had become due to the bank before or during the year 1796; and the purchase of the stock, sold at the same time, to the treasury, an equal sum in bills on Holland at 4 cents per guilder; the securing of which large amount, at that rate, was the inducement on the part of government to dispose of the bank stock on those terms. As the dividend usually received on the bank stock sold and the annual interest payable on the debt due to the bank, thus extinguished, were nearly equal, the July half yearly dividend on the stock, was in fact the premium paid for the purpose of effecting the remittance; and government has thereby been enabled to obtain, without raising the price of exchange, the whole amount wanted to meet the payments due in Holland. till the month of September, 1 03.

Exclusively of, and in addition to the debt of 1,287,600 dollars thus paid to the bank, out of the proceeds of the sales of Bank Shares; a sum of eight millions three hundred and thirty four thousand, seven hundred and fifty seven dollars and eighty nine cents, has been paid out of the treasury during the year ending on the 30th day of September last, on account of the principal and interest of the *public debt*, and the payments in part of the principal of the debt, made during the same period, have been as followeth;—

1st. The payments on account of the principal and interest of the domestic debt, have been dolls.	4,628,105 29	
From which deducting 1 year's interest on the same,	3,470,239 75	
Leaves a sum applied to the reimbursement of the principal of the 6 per cent. and deferred stocks, of		1,157,845 64
2d. Paid to foreign officers and for the registered debt;		9,603 18
3d. Principal of domestic loans (exclusively of the 1,287,600 dollars paid out of the proceeds of bank shares)		202,400
4th. Evidences of public debt paid for lands,		19,162 50
5th. The payment on account of the principal & interest of the foreign debt have been,	3,310,874 32	
From which sum deducting 1 year's interest and charges, equal to	462,731	
And on account of the different rates at which bills have been purchased & of sundry bills returned for non payment, & now in suit, a *further* sum of	82,284 98	
	545,015 98	
Leaves applicable to payment of the principal,	2,765,858 34	
	4,152,869 66	

Amounting altogether to four millions, one hundred and fifty two thousand, eight hundred and sixty-nine dollars and sixty six cents.

And if to that sum shall be added the dollars paid on account of the principal of the debt due to the bank, out of the proceeds of the sale of the bank shares the	1,287,000
	5,440,469 66

total amount of debt extinguished during that year, will be found to exceed five millions four hundred and forty thousand dollars.

The balance of specie in the treasury which on the first day of October, 1801, amounted to 2,948,718 dollars, and 73 cents, had encreased on the 1st October, 1802, to the sum of 4,539 675 dollars and 57 cents, making a difference in favor of the treasury, of 1,590,956 dollars and 85 cents: which last sum added to the above mentioned payment of 4,152,869 dollars and 66 cents made out of the treasury on account of the principal of the public debt, makes an actual difference in favor of the United States, of more than five millions, seven hundred and forty thousand dollars, during that year.

The payments on account of the principal of the public debt, from the first day of April, 1801, to the 30th day of Sept. 1802, (exclusively of, and in addition to the bank debt discharged out of the proceeds of bank shares) amounts to dollars 5,339,886 44

—VIZ:—

On account of the domestic debt,	1,334,942 81	
On account of the foreign debt,	3,302,543 63	
And in re-payment of temporary loans,	702,400	
		5,339,886 44

And if to that sum shall be added the increase of specie in the treasury, during the same period, which (as the amount on the 1st April, 1801, did not exceed 1,794,044 dollars and 85 cents amounts to 2,745,630 72

the difference in favor of the U. States, 8,085,517 16

for those eighteen months will be found equal to eight millions, eighty five thousand five hundred and seventeen dollars and fixteen cents.

Of the annual appropriation of 7,300,000 dollars for the principal and interest of the *Public Debt*, near three millions, nine hundred thousand dollars will be wanted to pay the interest which falls due in the year 1803, and the residue, amounting to three millions, four hundred thousand dollars may be considered as the sum applicable, during that year to the extinguishment of the principal of the public debt.

From all which, it results that so long as the United States shall not be afflicted by any unforeseen calamity, and whilst the public expenditures shall be kept within their present limits, there does not appear any necessity for encreasing the public revenues.

All which is most respectfully submitted by ALBERT GALLATIN,
Secretary of the Treasury

Treasury Department, Dec. 13, 180

(A)

STATEMENT

Of Lands sold in the Districts of Cincinnati, Steubenville, Chilicothe, & Marietta, shewing the monies paid thereon and the amount due on the 1st November, 1802.

Districts where sold.	*Sales when made.* FROM	TO	*Period.*	*Quantities of land.* Acres.	Hdths.	*Amount of purchase money* DOLLS.	CTS.	*Amount of S. expenses.* DOLLS.	CTS.	*Amount paid on purchase.* DOLLS.	CTS.	*Amount due on purchase* DOLLS.	CTS.	*Amount of forfeitures.* DOLLS	CTS.
Cincinnati,	1 Nov. 1801	1 Nov. 1802	12 months.	47,506		95 0 2		451		33,218	66	61,793	94	71	92
Pre-emption lands in do	ditto.	ditto.	ditto.		50	193,379		1,415	45	36,068	60	137,316	40		
Steubenville,	ditto.	ditto.	ditto.	96 689	62	328 91	24	1,551		113,116	23	215,174	99	70	
Chilicothe,	ditto.	ditto.	ditto.	164,145		59 532	80	300		17,212	25	42,820	55	65	32
Marietta,	ditto.	1 July, 1802	8 months.	29,766	40	3 824	50	18		1,252	18 1-2	2,552	31 1-2		
				1,902	25										
				340,009	77	680,019	54	3,735	45	220,867	84 1-2	459,152	19 1-2	207	24

Periods of payment for the instalments due per the above statement.

District where payable.	*Year when payable.* Amount in 1803	Amount in 1804.	Amount in 1805	Amount in 1806.
Cincinnati,	42 398	70,954	30	18 895
Steubenville,	18 056	78,427	10 1 2	53 488
Chilicothe,	1 440	14 199	23	12 838
Marietta,	18	951	12 1 2	631
Add—Instalments due per Patent for 1803.	18 221	170 689	68	
Deduct—paid in anticipation for land purchased previous to November 1, 1802.				
	243,185	335,221	44	85,854

Dollars.

Cincinnati,	10	66 855	96		199,04	34													
Steubenville,	88	65 202	50	1-2	21,174	97													
Chilicothe,		13,842	57		42 320	55													
Marietta,	94	951	12	1-2	2 552	31	1.2												
Add—Instalments due per Patent for 1803.	47 1-2	199 107	48		551,018	63	1 2												
Deduct—paid in anticipation for land purchased previous to November 1, 1802.					1,010,170	83													
	39 1-2	345,959	64		959,612	32	1.2												
					Total.														

Treasury Department, Register's Office, December 6, 1802.

JOSEPH NOURSE, Register.

(B)

A STATEMENT

Exhibiting the amount of Revenue accrued on account of Duties on Importations, for each quarter from the 1st day of October, 1800, to the 30th day of September, 1802.

Quarters ending.	DUTIES ON Merchandize.	Tonnage.	Passports & Clearances.	PAYMENTS. Debentures issued.	Bounties & allowances	Revenue (a)	In the Treasury.	Debentures.	Bonds.	Debentures.	Outstanding at the end of each quarter. Revenue.
31st December 1800	4,290,216	37 393	3 314	1 379 937	5,246	2,946 749	1 362 583	11 952 834	2 256 13		9 696 702
31st March 1801	2,746 295	29 564	4 616	1,445,411	77,215	1 257 779	1 313 772	11 017 357	2 377 771		8 639 586
30th June,	6,231 092	49 957	5 316	1 906 244	7 077	4 373 044	1 468 474	12 817 838	2 815 541		10 002 297
30th September,	6 245.774	45 968	3 786	2,233 320	7,615	4 051 533	1 801 194	14 167 515	3 247 667		10 919 848
31st December,	4 803 985	43 644	3.740	2 275 183	10 933	2.535 303	2 082 484	14 097 868	3 440 316		10 627 552
31st March 1802	2,688 302	31 698	3 116	1 239 976	87 077	1 376 063	1 768 294	13 759 528	2 931 998		8 887 530
30th June	5 153,384	41 616	4 490	1,422 944	6,718	3 760,828	1 591 948	12,681 392	2 768 694		9 317 698
(b) 30th September	3,408,248	36,899	2,440	778,833	7,687	2,661,067	1 443 358	10 670 822	2 098 669		8 572 153

That from the great diminution of trade, between this country and Holland, he has ascertained during his late excursion to New-York and Philadelphia, that it is impracticable to obtain bills on Holland to the amount; that the rate of exchange is already forty one cents per Guilder, and that any attempt on the part of the government to procure the large amount now wanted, would indubitably raise considerably, the rate of exchange. That if it shall be attempted to remit by the way of England, the loss will be also considerable, the present rate of exchange with that country, being now above par and raising, and would indubitably be enhanced, should government come into the market for large purchases; and the rate of exchange between England and Holland, being by the last advices ten Guilders, eight Stivers per pound sterling, nor likely to become more favorable, which supposing the whole amount in bills on England to be procurable (which is not believed to be the fact) at 168, would, including the commission of one per cent. in England, amount to forty three and an half cents per Guilder. That the Bank of the United States having been applied to, has refused to undertake to contract for making the necessary remittance; and the two only considerable offers made to the Secretary, are now submitted to the board, viz:

The Manhattan Company offer to remit the whole, at the rate of forty three cents per Guilder.

Alexander Baring offers to remit Guilders 3,140,487 16 1-2 payable in Amsterdam, at the following dates, viz:

1st of January, 1803,	605,030	Guilders
1st of February,	685,000	do.
1st of March,	425,000	do.
1st of June,	1,425,487 16 1-2	do.

and at the rate of forty one cents per guilder, provided however, that the United States shall sell to him the two thousand two hundred and twenty shares of the bank of the United States, owned by the United States, at forty five per cent. advance, or the rate of five hundred and eighty dollars per share; which last proposition is recommended by the Secretary of the Treasury, as the most eligible; as exclusively of the advantageous rate of exchange thereby secured, the transaction will not have any unfavorable effect on the rate of exchange generally, and by so considerably diminishing the demand, will enable the United States to obtain what is still wanted at a reasonable rate: and because in his opinion, the price obtained for the bank shares, is more than could be obtained, were they thrown in the market for sale, and more than their intrinsic value.

Whereupon, it was resolved, by the board, "That the Secretary of the Treasury be authorised to sell the shares of the stock of the bank of the United States, belonging to the United States; and that the proceeds thereof be applied to the payment of the capital or principal of any part of the debt of the United States, which had become due to the Bank of the United States, before or during the course of the year 1796, and which remains still unpaid, in conformity to the provisions of the act entitled "An act making provision for the payment of certain debts of the United States," passed on the 3 st day of May, 1796."

(Signed) JAMES MADISON, *Secretary of State.*
ALBERT GALLATIN, *Secretary of the Treasury.*
LEVI LINCOLN, *Attorney General.*

ATTEST. EDWARD JONES, Secretary to the Board of Commissioners of the Sinking Fund.

(C)

At a Meeting of the Commissioners of the sinking Fund, on the 7th of June 1802.

PRESENT,

The Secretary of State,
The Secretary of the Treasury,
The Attorney General of the United States.

The Secretary of the Treasury reported to the board, that provision has already been made to meet nearly all the demands which will become due in Holland, during the course of the present year, but, that it is necessary to make immediate provision for the payments on account of principal and interest which fall due there during the first five months of the year 1803, and amounting to four millions, four hundred and thirty nine thousand eight hundred and thirty Guilders, and payable at the following periods, viz:

1st of January,	872,700	Guilders.
1st of February,	986,350	do.
1st of March,	601,000	do.
1st of June,	1,979,780	do.

To be Sold,

At Public Auction,

Pursuant to a decree of the Circuit Court of the United States, for the District of Virginia, those

Valuable Estates,

in the county of Chesterfield, late the property of Archibald Cary, Esq. dec'd. known by the names of Ampthill, Chesterhill and Kingsland Slashes, with the

Ampthill Mills.

THE sale will take place at the Eagle Tavern, in the city of Richmond, on Monday the 2d February next; the terms of sale will be, one fourth part of the purchase money in cash, and the other three fourths in three equal annual payments, bearing interest from the day sale, the land to remain bound in the hands of the purchasers respectively, for the balance of the purchase money, and to be again sold if the several purchasers fail to make payment. It is proposed to sell the Ampthill and Chesterhill Tracts, and the Mills separately. The Mills will have a small piece of land annexed to them. The Kingsland Slashes will be sold in one entire tract, or divided as may best suit the purchasers.

This property being well known, it is unnecessary to describe it particularly; it may however be proper to mention that it includes several hundred acres of rich James River low grounds, which with the valuable merchant mills and other buildings, and its situation in the vicinity of Richmond, render it an object well worthy the attention of purchasers. For further particulars enquire of

Messrs. Macmurdo & Fisher.

Richmond, Jan. 9th, 1802.

Training Stables

FOR RACE HORSES,

WILL be opened on the first day of March next, at Milford, within 3 miles of the Bowling Green, at which place there is a course to practice on, equal if not superior to any in the state: indeed so soft is the earth, that it is not probable a horse of any age will be injured on it. Gentlemen who wish their horses trained will please to give the earliest information, by letter directed to the Bowling Green, that the necessary arrangements may be made for them, and they may be assured of the utmost attention and exertion of the subscriber, to have them ready to run for any purse or match they may direct. The price of training will be as low as possible, and fodder furnished on the best terms. The horses must be found clothes by their owners, and if they chose to send a small boy to remain with the horse, it will lessen their expences.

THOMAS LARKIN.

Milford, January 1, 803.

I DO certify that the above mentioned Mr. Thomas Larkin came strongly recommended to me from England as a groom; and from what I have seen of his mode of training horses, I have no hesitation in saying, that I believe he understands the business. JOHN HOOMES.

PURSUANT to a decree of the county court of King and Queen, will be sold on Tuesday the 16th of February next, on the premises, at public auction, for ready money,

A tract of Land,

lying in the lower end of King and Queen county, near to Porapotank Warehouse, the property of Philip Taliaferro, dec'd. containing by estimation 1200 acres, more or less, or as much thereof as will satisfy a debt to Francis Corbin, to secure the payment of which the above property was mortgaged.

Thomas G. Smith,
Richard Muir,
Wm. Shackleford, } Comm'rs.

January 10, 1803.

NOTICE,

In the matter of *Joseph Anthony,*

BANKRUPT.

THE subscriber being duly appointed assignee of the estate and effects of Joseph Anthony Bankrupt; all persons indebted to the said Bankrupt or who have any of their effects, are not to pay or deliver the same to any other person or persons than the subscriber, or to such as shall be duly authorised by him.

RICHARD DENNY, Assignee.

Richmond, January 10, 1803.

Notice.

THE public are hereby cautioned against taking an assignment of a bond for about thirty seven pounds granted by John Carter, then of the county of Powhatan and myself as security, to Puvall Carter of the county aforesaid, and dated sometime in the year 1797 or 1798. I having several months ago given notice to the said Puvall Carter, that if he did not immediately use all legal diligence for the recovery of the said debt, that he must not consider me as under any obligation to see the same made good.

ROBERT FRAYSER.

Cumberland county, Nov. 5, 1802.

Literature.

On Thursday evening, January 13th, 1803, will be sold by Auction, a large and general collection of modern

BOOKS,

In all Arts and Sciences,

CONSISTING of Law, Theology, Medical, History, Philosophy, Geography, Memoirs, Voyages and Travels, Poetry, Periodical, Novels &c.

The sale to commence at 6 o'clock in that large and commodious room two doors below the Eagle Tavern.

ROSSER & MONCURE, V. M.

Richmond Mills.

THE subscriber hereby informs the public, that at length after much trouble and expence, he has nearly compleated one of his Mills on the James River Canal, in which there are two pair of Burr stones for manufacturing Wheat, and two pair of Cologne stones now ready to grind Corn.

That the inconveniences which might arise from delay and difference of measures may be avoided, CORN will be received only by weight, at fifty pounds to the bushel, and a supply of MEAL and HOMINY will always be kept ready to give in exchange at the rate of eighty five pounds of Meal or ninety two pounds of Hominy for one hundred pounds of Corn.

After the loss of weight by cleaning and evaporation in grinding is deducted, the toll on Meal will be only about one tenth, and on Hominy one twentieth; it wise therefore be much the interest of those who keep horses, to have all their Corn ground.

As the subscriber is now providing a Fan and Screen for the purpose of cleaning the corn effectually before it is ground, and as the Meal will be made from the best corn only, and none but such as is unexchantable will be received; he hopes that general satisfaction will be given.

THOMAS RUTHERFOORD.

NOTICE.

THE subscribers hereby give notice that they are desirous to purchase Wheat, Corn, Flour barrels and staves, and that they are now ready to contract to furnish Meal, Hominy, Ship Stuff and Bran, at certain prices for the year, and that for the present quarter ending the last of March, the prices will be for 50 lbs. of Meal 3/ 6d, and for 50 lbs Hominy 3/ 3d.

They hereby solicit all those indebted to them, to make payment as fast as possible, as their situation does not enable them to grant such indulgence as heretofore.

They have also still on hand a large assortment of IRISH LINENS which they are anxious to dispose of.

Thos. Rutherfoord, & Co.

take possession immediately, or next fall. For further particulars enquire at this Office.

TAYLOR & BROWN, Auctioneers.

January 5, 1803.

FOR SALE,

A Handsome Curricle,

WITH Plated Harness; on which a credit of six months will be given. Apply to

TAYLOR & BROWN, *Auctioneers.*

January 7, 1803.

The Virginia Gazette.

—RICHMOND—

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 12, 1803.

The Case of Callender and Pace, before the Court of Henrico County, continued from our laſt.

[We regret that from the attention which we paid to the ſpeeches of Mr. Hay, Mr. Marſhall and Mr. Rind, and as our memory was our only guide on that occaſion, that we are unable to ſtate the reply which Mr. McRae made with the ſame correctneſs. This will not appear ſurpriſing to thoſe who have experience in making reports, as it is well known that after impreſſing the mind with any conſiderable quantity of matter, it is difficult to recollect what may be afterwards delivered. We ſhall therefore principally ſtate the ſubſtance of the arguments which Mr. McRae uſed in anſwer to Mr. Rind.]

Mr. McRae began by obſerving, that the counſel who ſpoke laſt in defence of Mr. Callender, had told the court in the commencement of his ſpeech, that he would not enter into the law of the queſtion before them. This promiſe, Mr McRae ſaid, was faithfully fulfilled, for he had not quoted a ſingle line of law which had not been mentioned by Mr. Marſhall; but that he had confined himſelf merely to declamation, and he would ſay unwarrantable invective, againſt the gentleman for whom he now had the honor to appear. "The declamation of Mr. Rind, in however elegant language he might have expreſſed himſelf, ſhall receive from me a very ſhort reply. We have been told, that the freedom of the preſs would be invaded; that all trial by jury would be at an end; and that the liberty of America would be gone forever, were the priſoners now before you continued in their recognizance. Theſe, I confeſs, would be mournful conſequences; but I hope the court do not believe them; I am confident the court knows better; know it is impoſſible to miſlead the judgment of this court, or to intimidate them by a recital of ſuch imaginary circumſtances. The freedom of the preſs will not be invaded, nor the rights of a trial by jury extinguiſhed, although Callender and Pace are bound over. It is far from the intention of my worthy friend, that either the freedom of the preſs or a trial by jury ſhould be affected by the meaſure I now contend for. There are none, I can truly affirm, not even the counſel of Mr. Callender, have the liberty of the preſs more at heart than he has. There is no one who has a more zealous deſire to preſerve the liberty of the preſs, and the liberty of his country, than Mr. Hay. He wiſhes not to invade the preſs; he wiſhes not to abridge the rights of juries; he only deſires that private ſlander and calumny ſhould be checked. The court have this in their power; and to the court he makes the application. The meaſure did not originate with him; it originated in Callender and Pace. At the deſire of Callender, the mayor of this city bound over Mr. Hay to keep the peace in a recognizance of a conſiderable amount.—Mr. Hay, in his turn, required that Callender ſhould in like manner be prevented from making wanton and ſlanderous attacks prejudicial to his character. This was refuſed by the mayor, but agreed to by the magiſtrates of Henrico county.—The preſent court are only requeſted to continue Callender and Pace bound in that recognizance."

Mr. McRae then entered into a long argument to ſhow that there were ſeveral caſes in which individuals according to law, might be deprived of their liberty without a trial by jury. He inſtanced in particular an act of the ſtate of Virginia, by which the overſeers of the poor are authorized to take up all vagrants, or thoſe idlers who are a burthen upon the community, and to ſell them publicly for a limited time. Mr. McRae dwelt upon this act for a conſiderable length of time, merely to prove that the counſel for Callender and Pace had advanced an erroneous, though he allowed an ingenious doctrine, in defence of their clients.

With reſpect to Mr. Marſhall, Mr. McRae allowed that he had ſtated ſome law in defence of Callender; but that the doctrine which he advanced had been overruled in many inſtances. He quoted the caſe of Forteſcue, and he ſaid were it not for occupying unneceſſarily the time of the court, that he could produce adjudications upon adjudication to the ſame purpoſe. That he could preſent the court with volumes and piles of volumes filled with ſimilar caſes; while he challenged Callender's counſel to produce a ſingle caſe directly in point, and which went to overrule what he now contended for. Mr. McRae denied Mr. Marſhall's argument, which did not allow the ſame interpretation to thoſe acts of the ſtate of Virginia with thoſe of England, from which they had been borrowed. Mr. McRae ſaid, that the acts of this ſtate which were ſimilar to thoſe of Great Britain, uniformly received in the court of appeals the ſame interpretation: and that the Engliſh adjudication in ſimilar caſes were always reſorted to. He therefore maintained, that the act of the ſtate of Virginia which empowered magiſtrates or juſtices of the peace, to bind over perſons that be not of good fame, ſhould receive the ſame interpretation with the ſtatute 34th of Edward the IIId. This ſtatute he ſaid, in contradiction to Mr. Marſhall, included libellers in that deſcription of characters that be not of good fame. In proof of which he read to the court that extract from Blackſtone which has been already tranſcribed into the Virginia Gazette, as alſo ſeveral paſſages from Hawkins, and ſome other law authorities, that ſeemed to expreſs ſimilar ſentiments. He therefore hoped the court would exerciſe that power which they had in the preſent inſtance, and continue the recognizance of Callender and Pace. Mr. McRae ſaid, that although Callender and Pace were now bound over, that ſtill the deciſion would not be final, for they had a ſuperior court to appeal to, before whom their counſel might again plead the ſame arguments in their defence; which if found to be legal, would be ſuſtained, and that Callender and Pace would be diſcharged. But he was confident this would not happen, and that if they were now continued in their recognizance, that their counſel would adviſe them to abide by the preſent deciſion and to conduct themſelves, as the editors of the Recorder, with more moderation for the future.

After Mr. McRae ſat down, Mr. Hay roſe and requeſted that he might ſay a few words before the court gave their opinion. He ſpoke for about a quarter of an hour in a moſt impreſſive and pathetic manner; during which he recapitulated ſeveral of the principal arguments he had ſpoken the day before. He lamented that one of the counſel for Mr. Callender (Mr. Rind) had indulged in a ſtrain of ſuch invective; he ſaid it was what he did not expect; but that the gentleman knew that his hands were tied up. He contended that his intention, was neither to attack the liberty of the preſs, or invade the rights of Juries. The liberty of the preſs and the rights of juries he ſolemnly declared he had, and would always ſupport. The opinions he now entertained on thoſe ſubjects, were preciſely the ſame with thoſe which he entertained in 1798 and 1800 when he wrote Hortentius and appeared in the trial of Callender. He repeated again to the court, the definition of the freedom of the preſs; which he gave in Hortentius, and took up the *Proſpect before Us*, to read a paragraph in which Callender had expreſſed a like opinion, but in opening the book he ſuddenly darted it from him; exclaiming at the ſame time, *No, I ſhall never quote Callender*. He concluded, by praying the court to agree to the meaſure he now ſolicited, being both agreeable to law and juſtice.

The opinion of the court was; that all the caſes which had been ſtated, appeared to them in applicable to this ſtate, and in oppoſition to the bill of rights. That the propriety of reſtraining the liberty of the preſs, was a ſubject to be conſidered by the legiſlature and not by them. They therefore diſcharged Callender and Pace.

The Court of Huſtings of this city met laſt Monday, when Mr. George Hay appeared, and deſired that he ſhould be diſcharged, both he and his ſecurity, of the recognizance they had entered into at the inſtance of James Thomſon Callender.

Mr. Rind, as counſel for Callender, informed the court, that he was deſired by Mr. Marſhall, who has been under the neceſſity of going to his office for half an hour, to requeſt that they ſhould proceed with the examination of witneſſes on behalf of Callender until his return. Mr. Hay in reply, ſaid, that there was no neceſſity for the examination of any witneſſes, for that he admitted the fact charged againſt him of beating Callender. "I did, ſaid Mr. Hay, what I then thought was proper; what I now think was right; and what I ſhall always conſider to have been juſtifiable. This I ſtated to the magiſtrate by whom I was bound over in the recognizance from which I now aſk to be diſcharged. I mentioned at that time, and pledged my honor that Mr. Callender ſhould not be moleſted by me unleſs he gave the firſt attack. But this ſolemn promiſe did not appear ſatisfactory to that magiſtrate; for although he was convinced, I truſt he was, of the ſincerity of my words, yet he regarded it incumbent on him to require ſecurity. I now again repeat the ſame promiſe to this court, and ſolemnly pledge my honor that it ſhall depend upon Mr. Callender himſelf, whether or not he ſhall be moleſted by me. I declare he may reſt as to me in the moſt perfect ſecurity. If he lets me alone, I ſhall let him alone. It therefore depends upon the pleaſure of this court, whether or not, after this candid and fair avowal on my part, the recognizance ſhould not be diſcharged."

After Mr. Marſhall returned, he addreſſed the court, and ſaid, that as public attorney for the ſtate, he did not chuſe to admit of any conceſſions from Mr. Hay, and therefore requeſted that the witneſſes ſhould be examined, as to the aſſault made upon Mr. Callender. Mr. Callender and two other witneſſes were in conſequence ſworn; but Mr. Callender alone was examined. The amount of his teſtimony was the ſame as that publiſhed in the Recorder, and therefore need not be repeated. When aſked by the court whether he dreaded danger from Mr. Hay, he ſolemnly declared, that he did. Mr. Hay then inſiſted that Mr. Callender ſhould anſwer whether he dreaded any danger from him (Mr. Hay) provided he was not the firſt to make the attack. Mr. Callender declined to anſwer this queſtion, unleſs the court demanded it. "I am extremely ſorry, (ſaid Mr. Callender) that any paſſionate expreſſions ſhould have eſcaped me the laſt day I was in this court, or that I ſhould even have given offence by a ſingle look at Mr. Hay; and I do not wiſh now for that reaſon to enter into any altercation with the gentleman; although if he inſiſts upon it, and the court deſire it, I ſhall give him an anſwer. I have an anſwer ready; and one which will not be very pleaſing to him, but I ſhould rather not; and I hope the court will not deſire it." Mr. Hay then waved inſiſting for an anſwer. Without farther examination or procedure, the court refuſed to diſcharge Mr. Hay's recognizance; and he was in conſequence bound over to keep the peace for twelve months from that date.

COMMUNICATION.

JUNIUS's LETTERS.

An extract has been copied from the preface of a new edition of Junius's Letter's, by Robert Heron, Eſq. into the Herald of New-York, and ſeveral other papers in the Union, relative to the ſuppoſed author of theſe celebrated letters. This Robert Heron is perſonally known to me; he is an author by profeſſion, and has never had any other means of acquiring a livlihood. He has alſo had more opportunities than men in general of obtaining information reſpecting literary characters; but I have notwithſtanding the ſtrongeſt reaſons for not believing that Serjeant Dunning, afterwards Lord Aſhburton, was the author of Junius. Dunning had many peculiarities about him, and prejudices both national and perſonal. Several of theſe prejudices were quite the reverſe of thoſe with which Junius was impreſſed. Dunning was partial to Scottiſh characters, and bore an implacable hatred towards the Iriſh. Junius is well known to have expreſſed ſentiments of a different complexion towards theſe nations. Dunning was the enemy of Lord Mansfield, as Mr. Heron obſerves; but he was the intimate friend and patron of Mr. Wedderburn who ſucceeded Thurloe as Lord Chancellor of Britain. Dunning therefore could never have made uſe of the following expreſſion towards a friend: "Charles Fox is yet in bloſſom; and as for Mr. Wedderburne, there is ſomething about him, which even treachery cannot truſt." (Junius, Let. XLIX.)

It appears to me that the author of Junius never can with certainty be diſcovered. Thirty years have elapſed ſince theſe letters were written; and it is therefore probable that Junius has long ſince been removed from the cares of this life, and has carried, as he himſelf promiſed, the ſecret with him: "I am the ſole depoſitory of my own ſecret, and it ſhall periſh with me."

The motto which Junius has adopted is a ſingular one, and is perhaps the beſt guide we have to trace out the writer. "Stat nominis umbra," is the laconic ſentiment which Junius has prefixed to his letters. Junius certainly intended the expreſſion to allude to himſelf, and the only explanation which can be given of it is, that the concealed author at the time he wrote theſe letters, was only the ſhadow of his former greatneſs but that he ſtill remained to defend the rights of his country. From ſeveral expreſſions which he occaſionally, and probably unintentionally dropt, we are alſo led to infer, that he was a man in the decline of life: "If Junius lives, you ſhall often be reminded of it."—"Civil liberty may ſtill laſt the life of Junius."

The abilities and the information which Junius poſſeſſed, could only have been lodged in a few individuals. The circle of theſe will be almoſt contracted to a point, if we exclude the ſeveral characters of that day, who diſplayed oppoſite ſentiments to thoſe of the concealed writer. Perhaps we ſhall ſcarcely be able to find three individuals whoſe talents and whoſe views correſponded with thoſe of Junius. Lord Chatham was one, William Gerard Hamilton, known by the name of Single Speech Hamilton, was another, and Col. Barre was a third.—But neither Hamilton or Barre were men who had fallen from a ſtate of former greatneſs. They were, at the period when Junius's letters were written, in the height of their career. "Stat nominis umbra" applies to the venerable Chatham alone. That great ſtateſman and advocate for freedom had then finiſhed his political life. He no longer dictated to nations. He no longer held the reins of the Ocean, or had a voice in the cabinet of his ſovereign. But he oppoſed to the laſt moment of his life, as Junius did in his letters, the policy which the Bute party were then purſuing. He was the enemy of Grafton; he was the enemy of Bedford, and, in ſhort, of every character which Junius has cenſured.—If Lord Chatham was not Junius—to what other perſon of that day is the character of Junius applicable?

BRITANNICUS.

William S. Pennington has come forward with a ſecond letter addreſſed to the federal members of the New-Jerſey legiſlature. It is nearly of a piece with his firſt, and unfolds completely the deſigns of his brethren, who ſeem inclined to exclude entirely the office of governor from the ſtate of New-Jerſey. His words are, "It was a deſirable thing to have choſen a governor, although little doubt can be entertained but that the government will be well adminiſtered without one. But then you ſay, that "that we are in truth a people without a leader;" and what then? Are the people of New-Jerſey a horde of wandering Tartars, or a tribe of Mohawks, that they want a leader to conduct them? They can remain at home on their farms and in their work-ſhops without a leader." Is this not then ſaying in expreſs terms, that the citizens of New Jerſey can regulate their affairs equally well without a governor as with one; or in other words, that the office of governor in that ſtate is uſeleſs and unneceſſary?

The Aurora of —— has attacked this paper on account of ſome anonymous remarks which have been publiſhed. It is neceſſary to inform the editor of that paper of a circumſtance which all of our patrons know: which is, that we are in the habit of giving publication to the opinions and arguments of any writer upon any ſubject, provided they are offered in a decorous ſtile: and we are aſtoniſhed to find an attack from the exerciſe of this reaſonable privilege, from a quarter which has given circulation to every thing which could be ſuggeſted or perpetrated by fraud, falſehood and turpitude.

If the Aurora man has found a diſpoſition to take notice of the Virginia Gazette, and ſome of the leaſt offenſive of its paragraphs, let us enquire, why he has found ſomething to urge him to make a defence againſt the heavy, the deſtructive, the blaſting columns which have appeared againſt him in this paper under the ſignature of LUCIUS. The anſwer is plain; he cannot. Until Duane does this, we ſhall never condeſcend to take particular notice of his billingſgate or boaſtings.

For the VIRGINIA GAZETTE.

MR. DAVIS,

I have read a defence for Mr. Jefferſon which appeared in your laſt paper, under the ſignature A. B. The writer has endeavored to prove, that Mr Jefferſon could not poſſibly be a friend to the law which repealed the Judiciary, and thereby diſmiſſed the judges from their offices; and although he gives many cogent reaſons to ſhow that Mr. Jefferſon could not have been a friend to the repeal, yet I think I can fruſtrate the whole at once.

It is well known that no law can paſs except by the agreement of two thirds of the members, without the conſent of the preſident. Mr. Jefferſon having given his approbation to the repeal, without which there could have been no repeal, ſhows clearly that the law met his approbation, and his ſubſequent conduct, as well as the ſtile of his meſſages to congreſs give further confirmation of the fact. So that I muſt conclude, either that A. B. has written ironically, or that he has been miſtaken.

In the meſſage of the preſident, which has been lately publiſhed, he has ſpoken of *too much regulation*, or in other words, *too much law*. By this I think he means the judiciary ſyſtem. C. D.

DISTRICT OF RICHMOND.

—ENTERED—

Schooner Friendſhip, Snow, Boſton.
Brig Alexander, Colver, N. York.
Sch. Portſmouth, Godwin, Norfolk.
Sch. Wealthy, Hand, New-York.

—CLEARED—

Sch. Paragon, Brown, New-York.
Sch. Friendſhip, Demis, Boſton.
Sch. N. S. Dh. Merced, D. Frias, Havanna.
Sch. Caroline, Lewis, Philadelphia.

The communication, on the *liberty of the preſs*, with ſeveral advertiſements, unavoidably omitted in this day's Gazette, ſhall be attended to in our next.

FOR SALE,

Mount Comfort Farm,

IN view of the city, and about one mile from the Capitol. It contains 56 acres of land, 8 or 10 whereof are excellent meadow; the whole lately well enclofed, and ſeparted into convenient lots; a very good garden, and ſeveral acres in wheat and clover, very promiſing. The houſes are, a large two ſtory brick dwelling houſe, with four rooms on a floor, with convenient paſſages and cloſets, and a large cellar with two rooms, kitchen, waſh-houſe, dairy, ſtables, coach-houſe, granary, a houſe with two rooms, formerly occupied by Col. Innis for an office, and all other houſes which are neceſſary for family and farming uſe. The advantages reſulting from a ſmall well conducted farm, ſo contiguous to the city, are many. This is one of the moſt pleaſant and healthy ſituations within the vicinity of Richmond, and would afford a moſt agreeable reſidence to any family deſirous of living in the immediate neighbourhood of this city. Perſons wiſhing to purchaſe, are invited to view the premiſes. Lands and Negroes will be received in payment, at a fair valuation, or a credit of one, two and three years will be given for the purchaſe money. Apply to the Printer.

January 12, 1803.

To be Rented,

THAT large and convenient BRICK TENEMENT in this city, lately occupied by Mr Robert Turner, as a Tavern and boarding houſe, ſituate on the corner of the main ſtreet, and that leading to Col. Mayo's bridge. The central ſituation thereof cannot fail, (if rented by a gentleman qualified for the purpoſe) to enſure a conſiderable number of reſpectable *boarders*. Or it is an *eligible reſidence* for a genteel private family. The premiſes may be entered on, by the firſt day of march next—or, *immediately* as circumſtances may ſuit. For terms apply to RO GAMBLE.

Who has for ſale a handſome aſſortment of CARPETS and CARPETING, and genuine PORT WINE, in pipes and quarter caſks

Richmond, Jan. 4, 1803.

FOR SALE,

Valuable Coal Mines.

By virtue of a deed of truſt executed to me, bearing date the 5th February, 1800. to ſecure the payment of certain ſums of money therein mentioned, to John Murchie, will be Sold, to the higheſt bidder, at the Swan Tavern, in Manchester, on the 15th Jan. next, preciſely at 1 o'clock, P. M. Mr. William Robertſon's

Coal Pits,

About twelve miles from Manchester,

CONTAINING about three acres, being almoſt an entire ſolid body of coal. Six hundred dollars will be required to be paid down, and the balance in two equal annual payments, to be ſecured by a deed of truſt on the property, or ſuch other ſecurity as ſhall be approved of. DANIEL BEASLEY, *truſtee.*

December 29th, 1802.

The ſubſcriber will treat with any perſon, that may incline to purchaſe the above property, at private ſale, (having reſpect to the objects of the truſt deed.)—The works are now in complete order for immediate operation, being fixed with all neceſſary machinery, tools, &c. requiſite for carrying them on. A large quantity of coal may be raiſed this preſent year, provided the works are properly carried on. Any perſon wiſhing to view the premiſes, will be ſhewn them by William Powers, living near them.

WILLIAM ROBERTSON.

Manchester, Jan. 3, 1803.

GILLIAT & KIRBY,
HAVE JUST RECEIVED
By the late arrivals from London and Liverpool,
A general assortment of Fall and Winter
GOODS,
WHICH are now selling off, at their usual low price, for Cash or country Produce.
Richmond, Sept. 21, 1802.

Doctor Greenberry Belt, dec. are requested to make them known before the 1st day of February next; and all those who are indebted to the said estate, are requested to come forward and make immediate payment, as no further indulgence will be given by
SAM. MARSHALL, *Adm'r*,
Powhatan, C. H. Dec. 21, 1802. 4w

Bank of Alexandria.

NOTICE is hereby given to the Stockholders of the Bank of Alexandria, that an election will be held at the court house in this town, on the third Monday in January next, for the purpose of choosing nine Directors of the said Bank, for the ensuing year, agreeable to charter.
By order of the President and Directors,
GURGEN CHAPIN, Cashier.
Alexandria, December 15.

Negroes for Sale.

I will sell, at public auction, in the town of Fredericksburg, on Tuesday the 22d of February next, if fair, if not, the next fair day, between forty and fifty
Very likely Negroes;
YOUNG men, Boys, Young women, Girls and Children. Cash, or land Tobacco at the market cash price of that day, or approved negotiable bills on Alexandria, Norfolk, Baltimore, Philadelphia or New-York, at sixty days, will be received in payment.
Carter Beverley.
Elkwood, Culpeper county,
Dec. 20, 1802. tLF.

NOTICE
In the case of *Edward Broaddus*,
A Bankrupt.
WHEREAS a commission of bankruptcy, founded upon the act of the Congress of the United States, passed on the 4th day of April 1800, entitled, an act to establish an uniform system of of bankruptcy throughout the United States," hath been awarded and issued against *Edward Broaddus*, merchant, of the county of Albemarle, and he being declared a bankrupt, is hereby required to surrender himself to the commissioners in the said commission named, or a major part of them, on Saturday the 1st and on Wednesday the 5th days of January, 1803, and on Wednesday the 2d day of February ensuing, at the commissioners office in the city of Richmond, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of each day, and make a full discovery and disclosure of his estate and effects; when and where the creditors are to come prepared to prove their debts—and at the second sitting to choose an assignee or assignees of the said bankrupt's estate and effects; and at the last sitting the said bankrupt is desired to finish his examination; and the creditors are to assent to or dissent from the allowance of his certificate. All persons indebted to the said bankrupt or that have any of his effects in their hands, are not to pay or deliver the same but to whom the commissioners shall appoint.
ROBERT BROOKE,
Secretary to the Commissioners.
Richmond, Dec. 20, 1802.

For London, direct,

The new substantial
SHIP
Monticello,
JOHN WILSON, master,—burthen seven hundred hogsheads of Tobacco, now lying at Broadway, and has three-fourths of her cargo engaged.—For freight of the remainder, or passage, apply to Messrs. *John Cunningham & Co.* of Richmond, or to
ROBERT MOORE.
Petersburg, Dec. 9, 1802.

CASH
GIVEN FOR
United States' Stock,
AND FOR
Certificates of the State of Virginia, by
WILLIAM WEST.
Richmond, Sept. 6, 1802. 1awtf

I wish to HIRE, for the ensuing year,
75 Negro Men
To work on the Manchester Turnpike Road.
JAMES CLARKE.
Manchester, Sept. 17, 1802 (e2wtf)

Negroes for Sale.

ON Tuesday the 1st day of February next, if fair, if not, the next fair day, will be sold, to the highest bidder, at Anderson's Tavern, in the Town of New Canton, Fifteen or Twenty likely Virginia born slaves, consisting of a choice parcel of Men, Boys, Women and Children. Terms cash or credit as may best suit purchasers. Bond with approved security will be required on the credit sales, bearing interest from the date, which will be remitted on all sums punctually paid.
December 6 1802. 12wtdf

VIRGINIA:
In the High Court of Chancery, for the Richmond District.
SEPTEMBER THE 21ST, 1802.
Between
Robert Pollok and Company, *Plaintiffs,*
And
William Robb and Nathaniel Harris, *Defendants.*
THE defendant, William Robb, not having entered his appearance and given security according to the act of assembly and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court that he is not an inhabitant of this country: on the motion of the plaintiffs, by their counsel, *It is ordered*, that the said defendants do appear here on the first day of the next term, and answer the bill of the plaintiffs; and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in some newspaper of the city of Richmond for two months successively, and posted at the front door of the Capitol in the said city.
A Copy—Teste,
PETER TINSLEY, c. c.

RUNAWAY
From the subscriber in the forks of Hanover, about the middle of Sept. last, a negro man named
JACOB;
HE is about five feet ten inches high, twenty five years old and rather spare made. I expect he will attempt to pass for a free man, being informed that he has in possession a free pass; he went off with a white woman by the name of Sally Davis, with whom he was intimate for some time before their departure, and it is probable she may aid him in imposing on the public with his pass or may claim him as her slave. Sally Davis is between forty and fifty years of age, tall and spare made, very brown skin, has taken with her three children, two sons and a daughter; the two boys are sons by her first husband, whose name was Cooper. Henry, the oldest, is tall and spare made, very dark skin, about twenty one years old; the younger one is named William; the girl is a daughter by her last husband Davis. Henry Cooper, and Jacob are shoe-makers, and it is probable they will undertake work on the road, as I believe they are making for Georgia, they having all been seen in Goochland, near Michaux's Ferry, and being informed that Sally Davis has a brother in that state. Twenty Dollars reward will be given to any person who will secure him in jail so that I get him again, and all reasonable charges paid if delivered to me in Hanover.
JOHN THORNTON, sen.
Nov. 4, 1802.

NOTICE
In the case of *Hezekiah L. Wight* and *Benjamin Harris*,
BANKRUPTS.
THE commissioners named and authorised in and by a commission of bankruptcy, awarded and now in prosecution against Hezekiah L. Wight and Benjamin Harris, merchants of the city of Richmond, under the firm of Wight and Harris, intend to meet on Saturday the 22d day of January, 1803, at the commissioners' office in the city of Richmond, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, in order to make a dividend of the estate and effects of the said bankrupt; when and where the creditors who have not already proved their debts under the said commission, are hereby required to come prepared to prove the same, or they will be excluded the benefit of the said dividend, and all claims not then proved will be disallowed.
ROBERT BROOKE,
Secretary to the Commissioners.
Richmond, Dec. 22, 1802.

Land for Sale.

A VALUABLE tract containing 907 acres, lying in Charlotte county on Cub Creek, about one mile above the confluence of said creek with Staunton River, adjoining the roads leading from Booker's Ferry to Charlotte court house and Rough Creek Church, and in a remarkable good neighborhood for a store. This land possesses more advantages, and is equal, if not superior in strength and fertility, to any tract of its size in the county. There is about the middle of it a remarkable lofty and elegant situation for a seat, on which stands a new convenient dwelling house (that may be finished for about forty dollars) situated convenient to an uncommon good spring. There is about one hundred acres of low ground, two thirds well adapted to the culture of tobacco, and the other suitable for meadows. There is already a valuable meadow of about ten acres lately sown with timothy. Not more than one fourth of this tract cut, and that, together with the uncleared part, lies extremely level. 'Tis also convenient to several shad fisheries, and is remarkable for its quantity of all kinds of timber (pine alone excepted) range for stock, &c. &c. For terms apply to John L. Lesueur, or the subscriber living on the premises.
EDWARD DENNIS.
Charlotte, Aug. 18, 1802. (6ms)
N. B. James River or Appomttox inspected tobacco, or male negroes from ten to thirty years old, at cash prices, will be taken in payment, and considerable indulgence given for one third of the purchase money, the purchaser giving bond with approved security. E. D.

VIRGINIA:
In the High Court of Chancery, for the Richmond District.
BETWEEN
Thomas Treadway and Jane his wife, Robert Lawson Lockhead, James French Lockhead, Elizabeth Lockhead, Abraham Smith Lockhead, and Thomas Leiper Lockhead, which said Robert, James, Elizabeth, Abraham and Thomas, are infants, by Thomas Treadway, their next friend, *Plaintiffs,*
AND
Kennon Jones and Nancy his wife, James McFarland and Elizabeth his wife, James Strange and Nancy his wife, and William French, which said Nancy Strange and William French are children and co-heirs of James French, deceased, *Defendants.*
THE defendants James Strange and Nancy his wife, not having entered their appearance and given security according to the act of assembly and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court that they are not inhabitants of this country; on the motion of the plaintiffs, by their counsel, *It is ordered*, that the said defendants do appear here on the first day of the next term, and answer the bill of the plaintiffs; and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in some newspaper of the city of Richmond for two months successively, and posted at the front door of the Capitol in the said city.
A Copy—Teste,
PETER TINSLEY, c. c

Robert & Allan Pollok & Co.
ARE NOW OPENING
By the late arrivals from London and Liverpool, a general assortment of
DRY GOODS,
Suited to the present and approaching season, which they offer for sale on moderate terms. They also have for sale, best GREEN COFFEE, in bags or tierces.
Buchanan & Pollok,
OF PETERSBURG, AND
Robert Pollok & Co.
OF MANCHESTER,
Are also opening their supplies of Fall and Winter Goods.
Richmond, 28th Sept. 1802.

REMOVAL,
THE Subscriber takes this early opportunity of informing the public generally, that he has removed from the house heretofore occupied by him in cheapside, to the large commodious brick Lumber-House, used by Mr. Thomas Taylor as a vendue office for the last year. This house is entirely fire proof, being built of brick and covered with copper, where he intends to devote himself entirely to the brokerage and commission business. As he will be engaged in no other kind, he will be able to do that satisfaction to consignors, which they expect from an agent. His Lumber-House is admirably calculated for the Storeage of Tobacco, Flour, Wheat, or any other article subject to Storeage; which shall be done by him, at the customary rate of storeage in town.
ARMISTEAD ANDERSON.
October the 1st, 1802.

ALMANACKS,
For the Year 1803; for Sale, at this office.

The Executors of the late Gen. George Washington,
Offer for sale the following Tracts of
LAND,
—VIZ—
A TRACT in Loudoun county on Difficult Run, containing 300 acres—The soil well adapted for farming and a considerable proportion of it might easily be improved into meadow. There is a valuable mill seat on the premises. It lies on the great road from the City of Washington, Alexandria and Georgetown to Leesburg and Winchester, 19 miles from Alexandria, less from the City and George Town, and not more than three from the Great Falls of the Potomac.
One Tract containing 2,481 acres, lying in the counties of Loudoun and Fauquier, called Ashby's Bent. The soil is that which is said to be most favorable to Plaster of Paris, well watered by several never failing streams issuing from the mountain. Part of this land is cleared and tenanted for lives.
One tract lying part in each of the above counties, containing 895 acres. Chatten's Run passes through this tract and gives several valuable mill-seats. The soil is similar to the above tract and equally favorable to Plaster of Paris.
A tract on the South Fork of Bullskin, containing 1600 acres—One also, Head of Evans's Mill, containing 453 acres, and one on Wormley's line, containing 183 acres. These several tracts are in Jefferson (late Berkeley) county—the soil very similar in quality, and particularly adapted to the culture of tobacco, hemp, wheat and Indian Corn, situated twelve miles from Harper's Ferry.
One tract containing 571 acres in Frederick county. This land is in the vicinity of the last mentioned tracts and equally valuable.
One tract in Hampshire county containing 240 acres. This tract, tho' small, is extremely valuable. It lies on Potomac River, about twelve miles above the town of Bath (or Warm Springs) and is in the shape of a horse-shoe, the river running almost round it—two hundred acres of it are rich low grounds, with a great abundance of the largest Walnut and other trees, which with the produce of the soil, might (by means of the improved navigation of the Potomac) be brought to a shipping port with more ease and at a smaller expence than that which is transported only 30 miles by land.
One third part of 1119 acres in Nansemond county near Suffolk, lying on the road from Suffolk to Norfolk and on Nansemond River. This land is considered extremely valuable by those who are acquainted with it.
One tract in Charles county, Maryland, containing 600 acres. It is very level and lies near the river Potomac.
One tract in Montgomery county, Maryland, containing 519 acres. This land lies about 30 miles above the City of Washington, not far from Kettoctan, and is good farming land.
One tract in Pennsylvania, containing 234 acres. This land affords an exceeding good stand on Braddock's road from Fort Cumberland to Pittsburg, and a large quantity of natural meadow fit for the scythe. It is distinguished by the appellation of the Great Meadows, where the first action with the French, in the year 1754, was fought.
One other tract on the Mohawk river, state of New-York, containing 1000 acres.
In North West Territory—Three tracts lying on Little Miami, containing 3051 acres.
In Kentucky—On Rough Creek, one tract containing 3000 acres—ditto adjoining, 2000 acres. Indisputable titles can be given for the above lands.
LOTS
IN THE CITY OF WASHINGTON.
Two improved lots near the Capitol, square 634. The improvements are, on each an elegant three story brick house.
Four other unimproved lots on the Eastern Branch, No. 5, 12, 13 and 14, in square 667. These lots are advantageously situated on the water.
ALEXANDRIA.
A few valuable lots in Alexandria, corner of Pitt and Princestreets, three or four of which are let on ground rent at 3 dollars per foot.
WINCHESTER.
One lot, in town, of half an acre, adjoining Doctor Makay's, enclosed with a good post and rail fence, and another in the commons of about six acres.
BATH, OR WARM SPRINGS.
Two well situated lots, on one of them is a small building large enough to accommodate one family.
The terms of sale will be made known by application to either of the subscribers.
Samuel Washington, Culpeper county.
George S. Washington, Jefferson do.
William A. Washington, Westmoreland do.
George W. P. Custis, Mount Washington, Fairfax do.
Bushrod Washington, Mount Vernon, do.
Lawrence Lewis, Wood Lawn, do.
August 30. eptf.

SEEDS.
Minton Collins
Respectfully informs his Friends and the Public, that he has just received, per the ship Shepherdess, from London, a fresh assortment of
GARDEN SEEDS:
He has likewise received from Philadelphia, an assortment of
GRASS SEEDS,
Which are warranted to be of the last Summer's growth, and may be had at his Original Seed Store, for Ready Money only—
VIZ:

RED and white clover Seed.	Early and late York Cabbage.
Trefoile, or yellow do.	Early and late sugar loaf do.
Lucern and timothy do.	Green and yellow Savoy do.
Burnet and ryegrass do.	Large white Scotch do.
Saintfoine and burden grass do	Large white winter do.
Furze or whin seed,	Flat Dutch & Madeira do.
Spring tares or vetches,	Red Dutch, to pickle.
Hemp, flax and rape Seed.	Bruffells Sprouts & Borecole.
Canary and spinage do.	Early and late Battersea Cabbage.
White and brown mustard,	Early and late Cauliflower.
Early frame, charlton and hotspur Peas.	Purple, green and white Brocoli.
Dwarf, marrowfat, Spanish morratto, glory of England, and blue Prussian Peas.	Large red & orange Carrot.
Large windsor, long pod, riga & snap Beans.	Sallafie and Nasturtion.
Large Norfolk, and summer Turnips.	Large Parsnip.
Salmon, white turnip & large black radish Seed.	Madeira and silver Onion.
Blood red Beet and solid Celery.	Large London leek.
Early and late Cucumber.	Green and white Asparagus.
Cresses and pepper Grass.	White curl'd Indive
	Large Cabbage and Roman Lettuce.
	Brown Dutch, and grand admiral lettuce.
	Green and white Cos Lettuce.
	Ice Lettuce

WITH AN ASSORTMENT OF
Flower Seeds, painted Flower Pots and Pans, Jars and Beakers, in sets, for chimney ornaments; large red Garden Pots and Pans, and some blue and white Glass Flower Bottles. A Treatise on Gardening, by a native of this state.
Richmond, Dec. 30, 1802.

Hat and Shoe Store.
THANKFUL for the liberal encouragement which he has experienced from the inhabitants of Richmond and Manchester, and the public in general, the subscriber respectfully informs them, that he has lately received, and now on hand, a good and general assortment of ENGLISH and NEW-YORK manufactured,
Hats & Shoes,
FOR SALE, at the first house below the Eagle-Tavern, sign of the Cock'd Hat.
D. J. Burr.
Richmond, Dec. 6, 1802. tf

Lost or Mislaid,
BY the subscriber, living in Manchester, a *NOTE OF HAND*, executed by Col Archibald Walthall of Chesterfield, to Mr. John Swann of Powhatan, for *ONE THOUSAND DOLLARS*, payable the first day of January next. A liberal reward will be given to any person who will deliver it to
David Patteson, *jr.*
Nov. 29, 1802. tf

Will certainly be Sold,
For cash, on the 25th day of January next, at Mr. Patrick Fowler's Tavern, in Hanover-Town,
30 likely Slaves,
CONSISTING of Men, Women and Children—the greater part of them young women and men. There are two valuable sawyers amongst them.
Mann Page.
Charles C. Page.
December 28, 1802.

Marine Insurance Company of Alexandria.
NOTICE is hereby given to the subscribers in the Marine Insurance Company of Alexandria, that an Election will be held at the Courthouse in the town of Alexandria, on Saturday the 15th day of January next, for the purpose of choosing Fifteen Directors of the said Company for the ensuing year.
By order of the President and Directors,
J. B. NICHOLLS, Sec'ry.
Alexandria, Dec. 29 1802. 3t